

On Sunday passed through Canterbury, the Duke of Dorset, for France.

The Expedition of a certain Great Man in a neighbouring Kingdom, it is said, was in order to sound the Country Gentlemen, with Respect to their Conduct in a Great Assembly the ensuing Winter, for which Office his R—y is eminently qualified, from his entertaining Conversation and convivial Spirit. His Journey, however, it is asserted, has been to little Purpose; as a stronger Opposition to m—l Measures is expected in Dublin this Season, than has been known for a Number of Years.

Sir Francis Bernard, we are assured, is not to revisit America again, in any public Character.

The Lord Mayor elect, has ordered the following Motto to be painted on his Coach and Banner, *Petio Metallus Libertas*.

The Lord Chancellor was at Court Yesterday, but heard nothing of resigning the Seals.

The late Acts of Cruelty committed by the French on the brave unfortunate Natives of Corsica, many of whom they have hanged, has been greatly condemned by some Persons of the highest Consideration in this Kingdom; as the glorious Stand which those valiant Men have made for Liberty, should rather entitle them to the Admiration, or at least Lenity, even of an Enemy, instead of being accused of, and executed for High Treason, in the most ignominious and cruel Manner.

It is said that 45 Hogheads of Muscovado Sugars, and 45 Puncheons of Rum, are daily expected here, as Presents from the Leeward Island Planters to John Wilkes, Esq; Advice, it is reported, having been received of their being shipped.

The following is Part of Dr. Musgrave's Speech at the Castle of Oxon, October 5.

"But perhaps the Gentleman * would suggest, that the Fact of my carrying an Information to Lord H—x is not fully proved. The Answer to this is easy. The Address has been published now 5 Weeks, in all which Time the Persons concerned have not contradicted it: They have not enquired, nay, it should seem by their Delays, that they dare not enquire into it. What better Proof of this Fact can any Man desire? Or does the Gentleman allow this, but is doubtful whether Lord H—x was under any Obligation to attend it, whether it might not be too frivolous to merit any Regard, and therefore thinks I ought to exhibit it, before I lay what he calls a Burden upon the County? I will make him easy as to that Point: I lay no Burden upon the County, or upon any Man. I take it all upon my own Shoulders. I myself impeach him; and the only Thing I wish or desire is to have my Impeachment heard, which, believe me, Gentlemen, never will be heard, unless you concur in requesting it."

* Mr. Short, who had told the Doctor, that he should produce the Proofs of his Charge against Lord Halifax.

The following is the State of petitioning at present; the undernamed Counties, Cities, and Towns, having petitioned, or determined to petition. Middlesex, Surrey, Wiltshire, Buckinghamshire, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Denbighshire, Essex, Norfolk, London, Westminster (the first which mentioned the D— of P—) Bristol, Liverpool, Exeter, Oxford, Southwark, Newcastle, &c.

Hampshire, though a Government County, seems to have compromised. The Freeholders absolutely refused to address, and therefore have not petitioned.

Hertfordshire is silent, to the Astonishment of all the Kingdom.

Kent, it is now said, will petition, notwithstanding the supposed Influence of the M—y.

We are informed, that a certain great Assembly, upon their Meeting, will immediately take into Consideration the late Petitions presented to his M—y, and that all necessary Preparations are making for that Purpose.

Yesterday Mr. Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor elect, was presented to the Lord Chancellor for his Approbation, by Mr. Recorder. He was accompanied by Sir William Stevenson, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, Mr. Alderman Crosby, Mr. Alderman Peers, Mr. Alderman Nash, Sir James Esdaile, Mr. Alderman Halifax, and the Two Sheriffs, preceded by the City Officers. After which they returned to Ironmongers-Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided for them by Mr. Beckford. Mr. Recorder did not go in the Procession, but met them in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

We hear that the Lord Chancellor (in his Answer to the Recorder's Speech on his presenting the Lord Mayor elect for his Approbation) said, that as to any uncommon Proceedings in electing Mr. Beckford Mayor, he had nothing to do with them; if Mr. Beckford was legally elected by the Livery, and appointed by the Court of Aldermen, he had his Majesty's Orders to approve him Mayor.

It is rumoured, that a Memorial of a very important Nature is preparing to be sent to the Court of Madrid.

Letters received at Constantinople from Bagdad, advise, that the greatest Part of that City was destroyed by an Earthquake in May last.

Yesterday the Duke of Grafton, Earl Gower, and Lord Weymouth, had the Honour of a joint Conference with his Majesty.

It is reported that a great Lawyer told the Lord Mayor elect, when presented to him Yesterday for his Choice, that no Endeavours had been used by any Person in A—n to urge him to a Refusal of the City's Choice of their Chief Magistrate.

We hear that a great City Magistrate is a good deal chagrined at not having been honoured with the Commands of a great Personage, with Respect to the Disposal of a late Bounty.

This Morning the Sheriffs waited on the great Officers of State, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, with Invitations to dine with the Lord Mayor on Thursday next at Guild-Hall.

A Correspondent says, "It is droll enough, that S. V. Esq; of all Men in the World, should refuse a Visit to General Paoli, merely on the Supposition, that he is dependent on the Ministry."

Nov. 4. We hear that Friday next is the Day fixed for hearing the Cause between Lord Halifax and Mr. Wilkes, which is to be before Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, and a special jury of the County of Middlesex.

All Thoughts of opposing the Lord Mayor elect have been laid aside ever since a great Officer of the Law declared in Council, that he would not resign the Seals, 'till the public Affairs are established upon Terms agreeable to the People, and proper Steps taken for Redress of the Grievances they at this Time labour under.

As soon as a certain Nobleman arrives in Town, a Meeting will be held of the present Patriots, and it is said they are determined to exert their whole Influence to have the Purport of the several Petitions already presented immediately granted.

Notwithstanding the Boasts which the Friends of Administration make of the Premier's Stability in Office, many intelligent Persons are nevertheless of Opinion, that these Boasts have no very solid Foundation, as the Meeting of an august Assembly is so unusually procrastinated. Was Government certain of a Majority there, this Procrastination would be unnecessary, nay, impolitic; for in that Case, the sooner Parliament meet, the sooner naturally his Grace of G. would have it in his Power to counteract the Measures of the Opposition.

We are assured that Orders have been dispatched to the commanding Officer of the Troops at Bolton, to make a strict Enquiry into the Affair of the Grenadier who was lately rescued from the Constables there; and that Directions have been given for the strictest Justice to be executed on all who have lately dared to violate the Rights of the civil Magistrates in that Town.

We are assured the Commander in Chief of the Russian Fleet has received Orders to attack no Part of the Turkish Territories, until he arrived with the whole Squadron before the imperial City of Constantinople, except silencing the Cannon of the Dardanelles, on the Canal of the Black-Sea.

Some Gentlemen at the West End of the Town took upon them on Thursday to assert, that Sir W. D. has got a Commission from the Government of a very extraordinary and important Nature. Some affirmed, that it is very nearly on the Plan of the East-India Superintendence, and that Sir William is vested with full Powers to adjust all the Differences, if possible, between our several Malcontent Settlements in America and their Mother Country; whilst others pretended to know, that his Authority extends no farther than making a Tour through all the British Colonies, enquiring personally and minutely into the true Cause and State of all their Grievances, and Complaints, and transmitting the Whole (with Sir William's Observations and Opinion thereon) to his Majesty, in order to be laid before the Parliament, before the close of the ensuing Sessions.

A certain patriotic Nobleman, on being told that the Lord C—r was about to resign, replied, I am glad to hear it—for

"When Vice prevails, and impious Men bear sway, The Post of Honour is a private Station."

It is said, that the Purport of some Dispatches received on Friday, by his Excellency the Baron de Dieden, from the Court of Copenhagen, is, to demand the Assistance of this Nation in the War between the Danes and Algerines.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

From the Papers by the Packet, there is not the least Appearance of a Design to repeal the Acts, imposing a Duty upon Goods imported into America, or to change the Ministry, or dissolve the Parliament; though Petitions from all Parts of England for a Dissolution, either have been prepared, or are preparing. A North-Briton, of October 28, says, it is impossible to imagine any Thing more cold, or forbidding, than the Reception these Petitions have met with from the Sovereign, who has never vouchsafed a single Syllable to any of the Gentlemen, that have attended on these Occasions; hence the Writer concludes, that we may absolutely despair of Success, at least for some Time. One Comfort only remains to us, as Englishmen.—Our History tells us, that whatever Minister has dared to act against the general Sense of the People, has, in the End, fallen the unpitied Victim of his own Insolence and Rashness.

A Motion having been made by an Honourable Member of our Assembly, for Leave to bring in a Bill to chuse our Representatives for the future by Ballot, which was granted him.—And as a Law of that Nature has been long desired by all the judicious Friends to Liberty in this City, they were induced to publish a Number of Advertisements to bring the Inhabitants together, to obtain their Sentiments on the best Means to manifest their Approbation of that salutary Motion, and to make the Representatives of the City acquainted therewith, in order that they should concur in getting the Vote passed into a Law. In Consequence thereof, a Number of them assembled on Thursday last at Liberty Pole; but they were not so considerable as might have been expected. Therefore, that a more general Meeting might be had, it was postponed until the next Day, at Eleven o'Clock;—when a very considerable and respectable Number appeared, and it they had waited 'till Half past Twelve, the Number would have been increased several Hundreds.—But as the Day was raw and uncomfortable under Foot, they appointed a Gentleman to propound Questions to the People (before that Time) to know their Approbation of the said Vote, which was declared by a vast Majority; there being but a few Persons that dissented. A Committee was then appointed to communicate their Approbation to the City Members, which was done in Writing last Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 1, 1769.

"I am very much inclined to believe, that unless you relax somewhat, we shall have no Connexion together, at least for one Twelvemonth. There is a Rumour of an Intention to give you one General Assembly for the whole Continent, or perhaps Two, and that every Thing is to be properly settled when the Parliament meets, but it is impossible with our Ministry to adjust so weighty a Matter in so short a Time. I am still of Opinion the Duties upon Glass, Paper and

Painters Colours, will be repealed, but as certain that the Duty on Tea will remain. Our Manufacturers are so little sensible of the Want of their usual Trade with you,—that People begin to entertain an Idea, that America never was of Half the Consequence to us that it was generally imagined to be; an Opinion that can never be your Interest to confirm. The Season, as I wrote you before, is unfavourable to your Resolutions; the Russian War, and other Circumstances, concur in occasioning an unusual Demand for our Manufactures. I do not see there are the least Dispositions to make Representations to Parliament for your Relief, which ought to convince you, that you were more indebted to the Merchants acting from a Motive of Principle, rather than Interest, in promoting the Repeal of the Stamp-Act; for I assure you, there is some Degree of Remembrance of past Transactions remaining, which discourages us from acting so strenuously as we might otherwise be inclined to do, had our Friends given us our due Degree of Merit for our former Services: You yourselves have taken the Field, and I wish you Success in every constitutional Relief you may aim at obtaining.—Your Hints are good, with Respect to shipping Goods, and at a proper Season I will profit by them, but cannot now think of making any further Provision whatever, for a Time that appears so distant. For my own Part, I declare I see no Possibility of any Trade to your Part of the World, 'till next Spring Twelvemonth. Thus far with Respect to Trade, which is now least thought of.

"Affairs here grow very critical; the Counties are petitioning for a Dissolution of Parliament; I think the Times wear a gloomy Appearance; the Nation in general much dissatisfied, and GOD knows what will Content them; but I am of Opinion, there will be some Bills of Attainder passed, before long, upon the Heads of one of the Two Parties. Many suppose us ripe for Rebellion, but it is too ridiculous an Idea to attempt to refute; the Ministry are not strong enough to bring Matters to so desperate a Crisis."

Extract of a Second Letter from London, of the same Date.

"News, there is little abroad. The Town is at present empty, and the Parliament do not meet 'till the Middle of January. Considerable Bets are depending at the West-End, that the Lord Chancellor resigns before Saturday Se'nnight, and that either Sir F. Norton, or Mr. De Grey, succeeds him. A Rumour was spread Yesterday, that Sir William Draper is to be appointed Governor of South Carolina, which has not since been contradicted. This Appointment will not be much in Favour of America, as Sir William has lately signalled himself very highly for the Court. The Merchants universal Agreement not to import the Manufactures of this Kingdom, under the present Circumstances, will certainly have its Influence, in procuring a Repeal of the Revenue Acts. All Ranks of People admire the calm Resolution with which the Pennsylvanians have proceeded to assert their Rights and Liberties; and it is now a general Opinion, that a total Repeal will take Place early in the next Session, for which Event every true Lover of both Countries is bound to pray."

Extract of a Third Letter from London, of the same Date.

"The Parliament will not meet before the 10th of January, and it is much doubted whether American Affairs will be brought on the Carpet 'till late in the Session."

ANNAPOLIS, January 11.

Mr. JAMES BROOKES, of this City, is appointed Clerk to the Commissioners for emitting Bills of Credit.

* The Piece signed Philomathis would have been inserted this Week, had the Author accompanied it with a proportionable Part of the Expence of Publication.

To be sold, by Public Sale, at the Coffee-House, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 27th Instant.

TWO likely Negro Men SLAVES, belonging to the Estate of Captain Henry Cummings, of London, lately deceased, and sold by me as Administrator, by Letters granted under a Power of Attorney, from James Hergess, of London, Executor to the last Will and Testament, of the said Henry Cummings. The Sale to be for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange.

ANTHONY STEWART.

January 2, 1770.

COMMITTED to Cecil County Jail, as a Run-away, a Negro Lad, who calls himself CESAR, a short well set Fellow, appears to be about Nineteen or Twenty Years of Age, says he belongs to Benjamin Holladay, on Patomack River, Maryland, and that he was brought away from there by one Joseph Hikembottom, by Water. His Master is desired to take him away, and pay Charges, by

RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, January 3, 1770.

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, OVID.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Subscribers purpose opening School, on Monday next, being the 8th Instant, where they propose teaching the Latin and Greek Languages; and also, Reading in the English Tongue, with Propriety; Writing; Arithmetic; Bookkeeping, and the most useful Branches of the Mathematics. Any Gentleman that will favour them with his Children, may depend on their utmost Endeavours to forward them in every Respect. They also intend opening an Evening School.

N. B.—As there are several Rooms convenient for the accommodating of Boys in the said School, the Subscribers therefore being desirous of occupying them in that Manner, humbly solicit the Favour and Encouragement of the Public.

SAMUEL CULBERTSON, & THOMAS BALL.

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